

eyes by passing below the mouth, and a line of the same colour running from the mouth to the thorax; the dorsals of the same colour as the body, but tinged with brown and red, and adorned with three violet bands; a black spot between the first two spines of the dorsal; anal yellowish, violet at the extremity.

The other species, *Labrichthys isleanus*, n. sp., belongs to a group the species of which have only two series of scales on the cheek. As in the preceding species, we observe a posterior canine tooth and small successional teeth in the jaws. The body, of a red-lead colour, orange on the belly, is traversed by longitudinal lines of a darker tint. A black spot is observed between the first two spines of the dorsal, another spot of the same colour between the penultimate pair of rays of the soft fin, and a third spot at the posterior and superior part of the pedicle of the caudal.

The genus *Mendosoma* was only represented by a single Chilean species (*Mendosoma lineatum*) when Kner met with the genus at St. Paul (*M. elongatum*).

As to *Bovichthys psychrolutes*, Günth., the species belongs to a group bearing the seal of the genera characteristic of cold regions. This is also the case with *Motella capensis*, Kaup, a form essentially characteristic of the colder parts of the southern Atlantic hemisphere.—*Comptes Rendus*, November 22, 1875, p. 987.

*On a gigantic Stridulating Spider.* By JAMES WOOD-MASON.

Mr. Wood-Mason exhibited specimens of a gigantic spider belonging to the genus *Mygale*, which had the power of emitting a loud stridulating sound, and stated that that interesting discovery had been made by Mr. S. E. Peal of Sibságar, Assam, who, at his request, had drawn up a most graphic account of his observations on the living animal. Mr. Mason had himself undertaken to ascertain the position and to describe the structure of the sound-producing apparatus, which he had found to consist of a *comb*, composed of a number of highly elastic and indurated chitinous rods, situated on the inner face of the so-called *maxillæ*, and of a *scraper*, formed by an irregular row of sharp spines on the outer surface of the *chelicere*. This apparatus was equally well developed in both sexes, as in most Coleopterous insects, and was not confined to the males as in the Orthoptera, Homoptera, and the stridulating spiders (*Theridion*) observed by Westring, in all of which the exclusive purpose of the sounds emitted seemed to be to charm or call the opposite sex.

In conclusion, Mr. Mason discussed the probable purposes of the sounds emitted, and pointed out how the *Mygale stridulans*, as he proposed to call the species observed by Mr. Peal, differed from its nearest ally *M. javanensis*, in which no stridulating organs were developed. A full account will shortly be published in the Society's Journal.—*Proc. As. Soc. Bengal*, November 1875.